HAYES.

The War Horse of Ohio for President.

CINCINNATI'S VOICE.

A Fierce Battle in the Republican Convention.

BLAINE'S UNBROKEN PHALANX.

How Don Cameron Massed the Storming Columns.

SPLENDID TACTICS THROUGHOUT.

Intense Excitement When the Break Began.

WHO SHALL BE FIRST OVER?

William A. Wheeler for Vice President.

SLAUGHTERED FAVORITE

What Morton, Conkling and Bristow Say of the Ticket-Blaine Resigned.

SCENES AROUND THE HALL

the War Horse and the Wheeler-Can They Draw Columbia's Chariot !

THE COUNTRY AND THE NOMINATIONS.

A Grand Ratification Rally in Porkopolis.

'RA FOR HAYES!

Possession at midnight last night, for so late as that the Possession at Midnight last night, loss last as that the mutiny, and unless they were controlled in some way Mr. Blaine's nomination was secured. Every effort was made by all his opponents of course the them whist difficulty lay in the desire of each to save some thance for himself. Thus the Bristow men uctually thought they had a chance this morning, and they were that delay was dangerous to Binino, and the slowness of the proceedings yesterday, which made an adjourn-ment necessary without balloting and gave Binine's apponents another night to consider and plan, was

pponents another night to consider and plan, angerous in the extreme to him.

Mr. Cameron pied and labored with his delegation. It ontained forly-four men favorable to Blaine and only burteen who were ready to support Conkling. He got when a majority might change, the vote still to be cast as a unit; but he was obliged to agree that they should vote at first for Hartranft, and this was equivalent to a he could produce the vote of New York and Pennsylrania. The action of the delogation day before yeater-say, therefore, put Mr. Conking substantially out of the ballot unless he could change it, which he proved unable to do. Last evening it was confidently believed that at least thirty of the an early ballot, perhaps the second even. It was not antil early this morning—three o'clock is the hour mentioned—that Mr. Cameron finally got out of all but three of the delegates an agreement to hold togeth for Hartranft until after the fifth ballot. This was

of Mr. Blaine's fortunes. It put the Ponnsylvania dele-gation out of the battle until that was decided by other lorges. New York deloroes. New York also was last evening in a mutinous condition. Full sixteen men were ready and anxious to go over to Biaine, or at least to rebel against Conkwere the friends of Mr. Wheeler and some were the friends of Governor Morgan. To each it was privately and individually told that the only chance for the advancement of his favorite was to hold for Conkling he anti-Coukling feelings of these delegates, who did not very willingly submit to the ingenious yoke which fr. Orton knew how to fix upon their necks, and it nkling each hoped to gain something. This falled, some ballots Mr. Blaine's vote actually per cannot be to b of Hayes. There was yet one hope for Blaine. The Fennsylvania delegation had agreed to vote as a unit, Three Irlends of Blaine would not so agree, and on casting their votes independently there arose a squabble in the Convention, Mr. Cameron and those with him contending that these three had no right to their independent judgment and votes. The Chairman ruled that they had, and he was undoubtedly right and was austained by the Convention, or by a large majority, the followers of Messra. Blaine and Bristow and some others. The decision set an imor by a large inajority, the followers of week and Bristow and some others. The decision set an important precedent for future conventions, settling the right of the individual delegates to be independent of machine control. But had the Convention decided

In the end New York, Pennsylvania and Indians— loakling, Cameron and Morton—gave the victory to layer. What influence this important fact may have in the administration of Governor Hayes if he should be elected can't, of course, now be foreseen. Usually uch lasts more or less control the leaning of a Presi-

which the HERALD has taken so lively and so kindly an Pennsylvania and New York, and whatever scattering Northern votes he could get. He hoped for the support of General Logan in Illinois, and of some other Senators in other Northern States. He expected to hold his forces with a steady grip and to draw over to him by this solid and impenetrable front, from time to time, other votes until it should seem to the Southern delegations that he had the winning eards when they, already influenced by General Grant's known wishes and by the arguments of Frederick Douglass, Emerson, of Arkansas, and others, would sweep over to him in a body and give him the majority. Unluckily, his plan failed in its vital point. His centre was not broken up because it was never formed. It is now known to all that the Pennsylvania delegation never was friendly to Mr. Conkling; that the majority never intended to vote for him and he was thus forced from really never came into the hattle—his vote never reached a hundred.

The New Yorkers did their best, and they made an

agreeable impression upon their rivals. They were gentlemen, and carried on their canyans as gentlemen, and this was said of them here constantly. They did not lose the battle, for it was lost to them before they came here. They were so thorough and untring in their canvass, and kept the secret of their canvass so deaths before the secret of their canvass so adroitly hidden, that until the third ballot to-day it was thought by many that there might be a reservo force somewhere to be produced at the proper the first to fight not an aggressive but a defensive battle. In Alabama he lost friend after friend and had battle. In Alabama he lost friend after friend and had from the very beginning of the balloting to weaken himself in order to lend a purely factitious aid to Hartranft. He spent himself in these diversions and moment, but it was an empty shell, and the skilful and adroit politicians of the South and West saw this very early and hastened to act accordingly. They did not intend to make Mr. Conkling, but to appear to make him, and they saw already last Monday that he could not make the game, and therefore abandoned him to his fate. Nor was he spared in the general route. His supporters had to accept Mr. Wheeler, the route. His supporters had to accept Mr. Wheeler, the friend of Curtin, instead of Mr. Woodford, the friend of Mr. Conkling or some one from another State as Vice President, and they had to hear Mr. Curtis read, with singular emphasis, to them and the Conven-tion the address of the Bristow Club, with its biting reference to their own Senator as the common dis-penser of patronage in the State. In short, if it cannot be said that Mr. Conkling has been successful in his campaign it is equally true that the victors spared him.

over the ticket is that it is strong, and will prove stronger. People from the East ask cariously about Governor Hayes, and Western men want to know whether Mr. Wheeler was a General or what. The blographical columns of the newspapers will soon inform them on these heads, and the squibs and taunts of the local newspapers here about Governor Hayes will now be covered up by laudatory paragraphs, for it is known that, being nominated, he will have their support, which he lacked woefully while his nomination still hung in doubt. The independents will support the ticket. Some of them have already been heard this evening, and Mr. Schurz is understood to be on the way to a favorable Schurz is understood to be on the way to a favorable conclusion and will turn out a good republican and atump Ohio onco more. It is something for the Convention to have produced a ticket which unites in its support Conkling, Curtis, Morton, Cameron and Schurz, and which brings back to the republican fold such errant republican sheep as the Cincinnati Commercial and the Chicago Tribune, which have been either straying in strange pastures or looking over the fence with

As to Governor Hayes, there are here, of course, plenty of people who know him well, and one of these, himself a man better known than the Governor and himself a man better known than the Governor and not a devoted follower of his, said some things of him to me last Sunday which, now that he is nominated, may be of interest to you. "Hayes," said he, "is a man of singularly little ambition and of remarkable equanimity of mind. He has never pushed himself forward. In the struy he fought well and stayed with his troops all the staye. He was a trusted officer of Sheridan and was greatly beloved by his men, for whom he provided with remarkable forwards and skill, but I doubt if he ever willingly knew a newspaper correspondent, and, indeed, he was as careless of
tame as a man could well be. In Congress he was a
silent observor and pushed himself so little to the
front in that ambitious crowd that the
Speaker put him on the Library Coumittee
the least important of all in the esteem of Congressmen. Here he remained very comfortable in his mind
during his first session, and the general belief about term, when the party leaders held a council some one was pretty sure to call Hayes man, with not the least trace of fear of results was policy was determined on. With an unimpassion way of regarding events and circumstances, which gives him sound judgment, he is a man of uncommon-cient head, of great moderation and a lover of modera ways but with a firm hand and a will of his own, which has always made him master, and not follower. This was said of him before his nomination, and is perhaps the more valuable because of that it is probably a true account of the man. Of his political opinions one hears enough to warrant a belief that he, at least, will as well manage its own local affairs, or at least have a fair chance to try it, without the interference of fed-

On the question of civil service reform he is proba On the question of civil service reform he is probably as full of virtuous intentions at this moment as General Grant was in the fall before he became President, and how he will come out at the end of four years, if he should be elected, is an open question. It is said of him here that he never rewarded a political friend nor punished an enemy, and this may account for the fact that he not a favorite with the machine politicians of Ohio, who have generally taken him up only when they who have generally taken him up only when they needed him. Some one remarked to day that General Hayes' cousins and other relatives had not the least personal motive for voting for him, because, unless he radically changed his nabita, they were not likely to benefit, even to the extent of a country post office, by his accessor to power. But he is, after all, a strict party man. He has been a republican and nothing class in politics all his life. He never was an off horse but worked in the traces with great good nature and a cheerful belief that the party could afford to blunder

republican administration with all that it implies,
"He will not destroy his party to please anybody's
fancies, ' said some one of him this evening.

oxx Figgs of Abvice, however, which it was lately proposed to send privately to the Presidential nominees it will not, if these accounts of him are correct, be necessary to send to him—"Above all no cousina." On that point he is said to be impregnable. To-night his portrait takes the place of the Bristow portraits which have graced the barber shops and drug stores here. The boys are already self-incorpus of a cheen and semanticable, units lightware here.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

the regular time.

relegates will please retire. This rule will be absolutely microed during the sessions of this day. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Morgan, of the Epis-

copai Church.

The CHAIR—Before proceeding to general the Chairman desires to call the attention of

The CHAIR has been requested to have the following

ing of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America this evening at the Burnet House; also on announcement that a morocco pocketbook had been lost on Thursday by a delegate, who wanted it to be left at the stand; also the following, which was re-

date for the office of President of the United States is in order. The Secretary will proceed to call the roll of States, and the chairman of each delegation will

choice of the delegation.

The call of the roll for the first ballot was then had resulting as follows:-

THE PIRST BALLOT.

Otates.	Blaine	Hayes	Bristow	Cunkling	Morton	Jewess	Hartrant.
Aiubama	10	2	7	圖		1	
Arkansas			-		12		
California	9	200	2 2	1		7	
Connecticut	20		2	章	1	10	
Delaware	6			富		를	
FloridaGeorgia	5		3	8	6	胃	
lilinois	38	1	3			轡	9
Indiana	-			嘼	30	2	
Iowa	22	_				8	
Kansas	10			8	-	8	
Kentucky		=	24	魯	1		1
Louisiana	2	Ξ.		2	14	므	
Maine	14	2	200			圖	3.5
Maryland	10	思	DEG:			뾜	
Michigan	8		9			画	
Minnesota	10				严	8	
Mississippi*			3 2	严	12	吕	
Missouri	14	1	2	1	12	-	-
Nebraska	6		-	二			-
Nevnda	7	1	3	2	編		
New Hampsnire	13	5	3		編		
New York	100		1	69	(100)		
North Carolina	91			ir.	2	종	
Onio				쨷	8	8	2
Oregon	6	4		3			500
Pennsylvania		-	17				58
Rhode Island	2	335	6	霊	13	墨	
South Carolina		崵	10	靐	10	攌	
Texas	21		0	3	5		3
Vermont	1	1	8		1.3		
Virginia			16	3	2		-
West Virginia	8	2			-		
Wisconsin			100	镼	1		
Arixona	-			鍢		羉	
Colorado		鶌		圔		齫	
Idaho.	2						
Montana	2 2		2	晝	-	3	-
New Mexico	2	-	1	霱	-	ᄅ	-
Utah	2	-	-	-	-		-
Washington	2		-2		950		100
Wyoming	Seed.		1/10		2		
The state of the s							-

During the call of the roll the people in the galleries During the call of the roll the people in the galestical interfered considerably with the despatch of business by applauding when the votes were announced. So noisy were they that the Chair was obliged to remind them of the impropriety of their conduct. The delegates were much annoyed by the cheers and applause, and rebuked it by hissing, which led the Chair to remark:—"The Chair thinks he will take the responsibility of saying that there is an obvious impropriety in hissing, whatever may be said as to the propriety of cheering." (Cheera.) The votes of the successive States were, however, still greeted with manifestations of delight, and the Chair again reminded those in the galleries that they were interioring with the transact of the business of the Convention.

the Chair notify the occupants of the gallery that business will be suspended unless order is preserved.

SEVERAL DELEGATES—"Good! Good!"

The CHAIR-it is very likely that the Chair will reach ication of the conduct in the galleries.

The announcement of Minnesota's 10 votes for Blaine

was recceived with shouts of applause from the gal-

One of the Mississippi delegates was absent, making the total vote 15, divided into 3 for Bristow and 12 for

Missouri cast 14 for Biame, 12 for Morton, 2 for Bristow, 1 for Conkling and 1 for Hayes.

The Blaine men from all points of the hall express their unbounded approbation, and the Morton men

plucked up considerable courage.

Nevada split up into 3 for Bristow, 2 for Conkling and 7 for their favorite and only 3 for Bristow.

Applause tollowed the announcement of New Jersey's vote of 13 for Blaine and 5 for Hayes, but the greatest shouting proceeded from the adherents of the former. The friends of the latter seemed somewhat downcast

for that favorue son and only 1 for Bristow. The Conkling men shouted with gladness. North Carolina cast 9 votes for Blaine, 7 for Conk-

North Carolina casts wotes for Blaine, 7 for Cong-ling, 1 for Bristow and 2 for Morton. The Blaine and Conkling men were rejoiced at the new accession of strength, and applauded accordingly.

Onic cast her 34 votes solid for Hayes, the announce-ment being received with cheers and a few biases from

Oregon came up squarely with 5 votes for Blaine, but when Pennsylvania went in for Hartranit with 58 votes the cheering came from another part of the house, and the Hartranft white bate we re swung with a good deal

Rhode Island's vote of 2 for Blaine and 6 for Bristo was cheered by the friends of the latter, and at the rote of 13 for their favorite and only 1 for Bristow. Bristow and Morton were even on Tennessee's vote,

The Bristow men were more hopeful when the Texas men voted 2 for Blaine and 6 for Bristow, 3 for Conkling, 5 for Morton, and the cheering was pretty even. Vermont had 8 for Bristow, 1 for Blaine and 1 for Bayes, and the Bristow men were again jubilant. Blaine's friends rejoiced at Virginia's 16 for their candidate, at West Virginia's 8 and Wisconsin's 20. The Territories voted for Blaine, with the exception of Wyoming, which went for Bristow.

The District of Columbia voted 2 for Morton.

At the conclusion of the ballot the room resounded with cheers.

A WISCONSIN DELEGATE—Let the Chair rule on the

A WISCONSIN DRIEGATE—Let the Chair rule on the proposition.

The Mississippi Driegats—Then the proposed change is strictly in order. The Chairman of the Mississippi delegation was in error in the announcement of the vote, and he certainly has, or ought to have, a right to correct an error made in the announcement of the vote.

The Chair—If the chairman of the delegation will rise and say that in the announcement of the vote he committed what is called a numerical error, the Chair will hold that he has a right to correct; but the Chair rules that he has no right to correct; but the Chair rules that he has no right to change the vote so as to add one to the number of persons returned as voting. Senator Alcons—I stated that I was ne error in announcing the vote. It should have been 11 for Morton, 3 for Bristow and 1 for Conthing, I size stated that one member was absent when we acted, but came in subsequently.

The Chair—Two propositions are involved. One is to correct an error make in announcing the vote, which he has a right to do, and the Chair has opened the question for that purpose. Will the genticusant

from Mississippi give me his attention and state how the vote would stand as corrected?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION—Eleven for Morton, 3 for Bristow and 1 for Conkling.

The CHAIR—It is very important now to have everything correctly stated. The gentleman from Mississippi.reports the vote of his State as standing—Il for Morton; Bristow, 3, and Conkling, 1. Now, upon the other point, do you press the other point—of the right of your absent delegate to vote? The point not being pressed the Chair will announce the vote.

The CLERIK then read the result of the ballot.

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Mr. BINGHAM, of Pennsylvanis—I move that this convention take a recess of fifteen minutes. (Cries of "No! No!")

The motion was lost.

Mr. Okrox, of New York—If it is in order I suggest chart whenever a State is not ready to respond to the all that it be passed, and that the absences be called at the end of the roll. (Cries of "No! No!")

The CHAIR—That would create considerable confusion and is rather in antagonism with the spirit of the rules, which looks to the record of each vote in its order. (Cries of "Reguiar order!")

The Convention then proceeded to a second ballot, with the following result:—

THE SECOND BALLOT.

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Alabama			200	Mili	11	Т
Arkansas			1	3	IIIDuates	B
California		3	-	3	100	П
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Florida		靏		靐	4	iii
Georgia	9	2		6		В
Illinois		雪	l t	1	100	В
Indiana	-	8		8	30	-
lowa	22	疅	2	23		2
Kansas	10	8		2		В
Kentucky		200	24	23	1	쩊
Louisiana	1 3	9	12			셾
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Onio		44	-	=	2	н
Oregon	0			=	1	8
Pennsylvania	-			=	-	5
Rhode Island	2		6		-	8
South Carolina	-		1		13	
Tennessee	8	200	8		8	
Texas		-		1	12	Ш
Vermont	1	1	8	200	100	_
Virginia	14			27	4	Ш
West Virginia	8	2	123	配		
Wisconsin	17		2	100		
Arizona	1 0		RES		550	
Colorado	6		100		100	
Debote	1 0	8	1000	100	1000	П
Dakota	2 2 1		Hees.	100	1000	
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Montana		1 4	5.00	200	Sec.	17
New Mexico	2 2	1	-	-	100	li i
Utah	2	-	1	-	-	-
Washington Territory	2	-	1	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	2	-	-	۲
District of Columbia	1-	-	-	-	2	-
Totals	-	-		-		-
			A	93		

A DRIEGATE ON THE PLATFORN—Rule 6 covers the case.

The CHAIR—The Chair will state the case:—The chairman of the Ponnsylvania delegation rises in his place and reports as the vote of that State fifty-eight votes for John F. Hartranit. The gentleman from the Westchester district, speaking for himself and his colleague of the Sixth Pennsylvania district and the gentlema from the Pittsburg district, Mr. Hampton, of the Twenty-third district, rises to a point of order, which is that the report of the vote made by the chairman of the delegation is not the rejort of the vote cast in the delegation. They, of course, raise a question of the very highest privilege. That point of order being raised the Chair rules that it is the right of any and every member, equally, to vote his sontinues in this Convention. (Cheers, continued for several minutes.)

Mr. McCormick, of Pennsylvanis—I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Caris.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania appeals from the decision of the Chair, and the question for the Convention to determine is:—Shall the decision of the Chair, and the question of the Chair he sustained? (Cries of "Yes! yes!")

Mr. McCormick, of Pennsylvania—We desire to be heard.

This remark was made in a low tone and the Pennsylvania delegates rose in their seats and seemed to be very much excited. During the disorder which prevailed the question was put and the Chair was sustained by a large majority.

The Chair.—That question of the rights of these gentlemen shall be recorded as they elect they shall be.

Mr. McCormick with the cordinate our votes of the gentlemen shall be recorded as they elect they shall be.

Mr. Crisna —My colleague (Mr. McCormick) asked to be heard before that vote was taken.

The Chair.—I did not hear him.

Mr. McCormick.—The trouble is you did not want to hear me.

Mr. MCCORECK—The troub in your colleague from Pitts-barg that his imputation upon the Chair is dishouoring to him. (Cheers.)

Colonel Thompson, of Indians—I trust, sir, in the name of this Convention, you will not turn the Convention unto an arena for the acttlement of personal controversy.

DELECATE FROM INDIANA—We have heard about enough from the Chair. (Sonsation.)
SEVERAL DELEGATES—Certainly.
The CHAIR—The chairman has not the least desire in the world to interfere with the exercise by the Convention, and by every member of the Convention, of every right and every privilege which he possesses.

PENSETUANIA DELEGATE—Uh, oh!
The CHAIR—I hope there is no gentleman within the Convention who knows me, after some years of public service, who supposes that I would intentionally abuse the powers of this position—(a Pennsylvania Delegate—Oh no, oh no)—or that I would do any injustice to any gentleman of this Convention. My colleague from Pittaburg (Mr. McCormick) irritated me very much when he said that I did notwish to hear aim. I said to the Convention, as I said to him, I did not hear him. (Applace.)

Mr. TROKPROS—I do not object to that. You told

your colleague that he had dishonored himself. (Senseion.)
The CHAIR—I am just coming to that point. The chairman then said, "You did not hear me, because rentleman then said, "You did not hear me, because you did not wish to."

The DELEGATE FROM PERKEYLVANIA—That is right.

The DELEGATE PROW PRESSULVANIA—That is right (Applause.)
SEVERAL DELEGATES—That is so.
The CHAIRMAN—Now I appeal to the gallant gentleman from Indiana, Colonel Thompson, whother it was very much out of place for a young man to retort in a kind of remark of that sort? (Applause.)
Colonel THOMPSON—If you want an answer, sir, I will give it to you.
The CHAIR—I desire to remark—(Great disorder and contains).

The CHAIR—I desire to remark—(Great disorder and confusion.)
Colonel Thompson—I desire to say in response to that question that it is out of place for the President of the Convention to use it as an instrument to hurl back his anathemas at his colleagues. (Cheers.)
Mr. PRANCE, of Massachusetts—I raise the point of order, that while the roll call is in order, and after the announcement of a vote, nothing of this kind is in order; bothing whatever can be done.

The CHAIR—Gentlemen, you have given the chairman of the Cogvention a chance to say publicly that this is not the place to sottle these things.
Mr. OLIVER—There is something I wish to say which concerns the chairman
The CHAIR—I withdraw the remark.
Mr. OLIVER—Gentlemen, listen to me; I will not give you any trouble. (Gries of "Take your seat!" "Order!")
Mr. OLIVER—Che Chair recognized me, and I have a right to make my statement. (Cries of "Order!" "Order!")
The CHAIR—I be gentleman from Massachusetts raises

right to make my statement. (Gries of "Order!"

"Order!"

The CHAIR—The gentleman from Massachusetts raises
the point of order that the Convention is in the procesof executing its own order and cannot be interrupted.
It is a good point of order and a good way to get rid of
the difficulty, that when an announcement is made
some gentlemen interested therein shall say that it is
not a correct announcement, thus raising a question of
privilege, and insisting upon their right to be fairly
received.

received.

A DELEGATE—The Chair has declared the result.

Mr. CESSAL—Oh, no! We have no vote.

Mr. Thornweng, of Tennessee—I move that the vote just taken to sustain the Chair shall be reconsidered.

Mr. CESSAL—I second the motion, so as to allow the Pennsylvania delegation to be heard by the Convention.

ion.

A DELEGATE—I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. CESSEA.—The gentleman has not the floor. Did
not my friend from Tennessee yield me the floor?

Mr. Thonnessed—No, sir, I did not yield the floor.
move the previous question on my motion.

The Chair—The gentleman from Tennessee moves to
econsider the vote by which the Chair was sustained.

Several gentlemen claimed the floor.

Mr. Thonnesse—I do not yield the floor. My motion
in order.

is in order.

A DELEGATE FROM GRORGIA—I rise to a point of order.

Mr. ULIVER—I have the floor. This is all wrong.

A DELEGATE FROM GRORGIA—I raise the point that this whole thing's out of order.

The CIAIR—That has been raised and overruled on the ground that, being a question of high personal privilege, it may be rightly brought into the Convention.

Mr. Chesha.—I trust it may come before this Convention.

A PENNSTLVARIA PROTEST.

Mr. Chesha.—I trust it may come before this Convention. All I ask is that the Convention may understand the position which the Pennsylvania delegation to-may occupies before this Convention and before the country. I feel that my colleague in the chair made his decision without a proper understanding or examination of the rules, or he would not have made it in the way he has. Therefore, I shall be compelled to you for that motion of my friend from Tennessee to reconsider the vote by which that appeal we's laid upon the table. I ask the attention of my friend in the Chair and of this Convention.

has reported there shall be no change until the next ballot.

Mr. Crasma—I beg now to read the authority. (Confusion.) I claim the right simply to this Convention.

The Crair—The gentleman is entitled to the floor, and I hope the Convention will come to order. This is a very important question.

Mr. Crasma—I am not here to pass any firebrands. I am here in the interest of peace and harmony in Pennsylvania, and in the interest of peace and harmony is this Convention and throughout this broad iand. (Applause.) No man will be more earnest for the final result of this Convention, so that I will, if you will allow me to, state my position. The Convention which elected our delegates passed unanimously a resolution instructing us to vote for Hartranft for President, and to cast the vote of Pounsylvania as a unit as the majority of the delegation should direct, and it was signed by Henry M. Hoyt, chairman of the State Central Committee, and Edward Mofherson, Prasident of this Convention. (Cheers.) Now, my follow members, this delegation of ours met here, authorized our chairman to cast the vote for Pennsylvania as a tent for Hartranft, and then we passed a resolution that he should so continue until he was called upon by twenty members of the Convention to call us up for consultation, which has not been done. This was not reconsidered. We vote honcestly and fairly in accordance with his instructions, and pray my tellow members not to bring this matter into the Convention. We can satile it our-elves peaceably and harmoniously and we will add strength to the nominee when he is chosen, and we will raise the banner when we get home and carry it from Eric to Delaware, from New York to Ohio, whether it be James G. Blaine or any other man. (Cheers.)

Mr. Turny said—My colleague, Mr. Stewart, and myself represent the Sixth congressional district of Pennsylvania, and we are here by virtue of an election held in our own district, we owe no allegiance to the Sixte Convention and we recognize no right for that Convention to say ho

mand under that rule that our votes shall be recorded. (Choers and counter choers.)

Mr. Halk—Gentlemen, let me make a suggestion in the interests of the harmony of this Convention. We should have little to do with the differences arising in the Pennsylvania delegation, which we should not be called upon to settle here. I do not understand that reflection is cast upon the chairman of that delegation for giving the yote as he called upon to settle here. I do not understand that reflection is cast upon the chairman of that delegation for giving the vote as he did under the unit rule; but certain members of that delegation have asked that their votes shall be recorded as individual members of this Convention. I do not believe that when Pennaylyama retires to consider this question the delegation from that State will in sit that members from that State shall have their votes deciared contrary to their wishes; therefore, I suggest that by unanimous consent, while the ballots on this roil call proceed, Pennsylvania shall be allowed to retire and report to this Convention in harmonious fashion what are the actual washes and votes of the individual members of the delegation. I, for one, an willing on this proposition to trust the old State of Pennsylvania, (Loud choers.)

Mr. TROMMERG, of Tennessee—I object to this proposition.

dividual members of the delegation. I, for one, an willing on this proposition to trust the old State of Pennsylvania. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Hale-Thee I sak that in the interest of the expedition of the business of this Convention that the Chair state the exact condition of this agression; what the condition of the appeal is, and whether there is any further action and debate upon it; or, it this been surstained, that the Chair direct the secretary of this Convention to announce the vote, and that then we proceed to what him out of every ten men here arrestly and fervently desire to do, to close up our business in decess fachon and go before the American people. (Loud cheer).

Pastore the Chair could reply Mr. Vax Zaxor, of Rhode Isnand, got up out chair and said:—"We are not willing in any way that this Convention should interfere with or suggest to any delegation that they shall retire for deliberation or—"

Toe Cram—That proposition was objected to and is, consequently, not before the house.

Mr. Vax Zaxor—Inderwand that; but I want to state the views of Rhode island on this question. The State of Pennsylvania can take care of itself; it is big enough and noble enough to do it. (Cheera.) When the Convention passed resolutions instructing the delegates to cast a unit vote, and those gentiemen allowed themselves to be elected upon that platform, no matter what are their individual scantiments or thore of their constituents, they are bound by the platform, and, moreover, I understand that that platform was liberally graited subsequently by a vote in the delegation of that great and mobie state. Under sit the circumstances I think the delegation is bound to vote as instructed. (Cheera,) During twenty years of Parliamentary experiences. I have now the platform of the Convention. (Loud cheers and created the state of the State Convention desire to have a consultation the Lord speed them and slate the candidate of the State Convention desired by their free sides in their homes, looking toward us here free sides in th

mstructed, not only by our delegation, but by the republicans of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island—I move that the call of the roil be proceeded with.

Mr. Oliver—Just give me one more minute, (cries of go on, go on,; and i will inish. Our chairman call that vote; it was right; it was fair; it was according to the vote; it was right; it was fair; it was according to the delegation. The unit rule reads, "And are hereby instructed to present" &c., "Governor Hartranit, of Pennsylvanim," and te give him constant and united support, and upon all questions to be brought before the Convention to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as a unit as the majority of the delegation shall direct. (Cries of "Time!") One minute, gentlemen; our Chairman here was the Chairman of the Convention that passed that. It was passed unanimously, with no opposition, and you (turning to Chairman McPhersoni wrote the resolution yourself sir. (Laughter and applause and cries of "Order!")

A Dalkgare From New Mexico—May I ask the Nest York gentleman a question?

The Chair—No, sic. The Chair will now be heard will you allow the Chair now to make a statement all of this proceeding is in violation of the rules There is no doubt whatever about it. (Uproor.) The first duty of the Chair is to enforce the order of the Convention and to direct the roil call. The first duty of the Chair is to enforce the order of the Convention and to direct the roil call to proceed. Now, if the Convention will recollect, the only question the Chair new to have a laid down for my centrol—(cries of "Bravo!" and applause)—and, under these rules, it is made the duty of the chairman of these crept the rules which you have laid down for my centrol—(cries of "Bravo!" and applause)—and, under these rules, it is made the duty of the chairman of the roil call. The Secretary then proceeded with the roil call to be the sense of the Convention that the Chair has made an erroneous ruling, or has done any one an injury or an injustice, it will then be competent for the convent

the roll call.

The SECRETARY then proceeded with the roll call.

Mr. POMEROY here took the Chair, stating that Mr.

McPherson had been called out of the house.

Mr. THOSMERGG—Mr. President—

The CHAIR—No debate is in order during the call of

The CHAIR—No debate is in order during the call of the roll.

If. THORNERO—I desire to rise to a question of privilege. I call up the motion made before the announcement of the vote; the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chair was sustained upon a point of order. The CHAIR-The Chair holds that motion

The CHAIR—The Chair holds that motion to be in order.

Mr. Thornners—I move the previous question upon the motion I made; a motion that no debate might be strangled and that both sides might be fairly beard. Such debate we have had and I now call the previous question upon that motion.

The CHAIR—The gentleman from Tennesses makes the following motion, which will be reported by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY read the motion.

The CHAIR put the motion on ordering the previous question and declared it not ordered.

Mr. HAIR—Mr. President—

The Urain changed his mind and decided that the previous question had been ordered.

Mr. HALE—I call for a division of the house.

SEVERAL DELEGATES—It is unnecessary.

Mr. HALE—I do not think we generally understand the motion.

the motion.

The CRAIN—The motion is to reconsider the decision of the Convention, by which the four votes of Pennsylvania were changed from Mr. Hartranft to Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Halz—How does the Chair decide the vote?

The CRAIR—The previous question was domanded and

rdered upon it.
Mr. Halk—That is all right. We have no objection

The Chair—The question new is upon the motion to reconsider.

A division of the house was demanded and the Clerk ordered to call the roll.

The Chair then instructed the Clerk to call the roll.

A delegate, from Western Virginia, inquired what the effect of an affirmative or negative vote would be.

The Chair—In answer to the gentleman the Chair will state that it is not in his power to decide what the effect of it will be. The motion is to reconsider the decision of the Convention by which the Chair was sustained in changing those votes upon which the call of the roll is demanded, and no debate is now in order. Delegates will take their seats, and all persons not in their seats will be removed from the floor by the Sesgent at-Arms. (Laughter.)

The confusion still raged, and the Chairman was preparing to make another statement when he was interrupted by a delegate from Pennsylvania, who rose to debate the question.

The Chair—The Chair recognizes no one; no debate is in order. The call of the roll has already commenced. The Chair is not outlified to recognize any-body; but by request twill again state the question, which is upon the motion to reconsider the vote of the Convention in lavor of the decision of the Chair in allowing the change in the vote of the Pennsylvans delegation.

The Clerk then called the roll, and the motion to re-

delegation.

The Circk then called the roll, and the motion to reconsider was passed by a vote of 381 to 359.

The Circk then called the roll, and the motion to reconsider was passed by a vote of 381 to 359.

The Circa—The question arises, shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?

Colonel INGERSOLL, of Illinois—I move to lay it on the table.

The Circa—There is no occasion for that; the question is directly on sustaining the appeal. The CRAIS—There is no occasion for that; the question is directly on sustaining the appeal.

Colone! INGERSOLL—I want to gut up here where I can say a word. (Laughter and applause as Colone! Ingersol! took the platform.) The simple question before this Convention is whether each delegate has a right to vote as he pleases, as the people whom he represents wish him to vote, or whether he can be ted by the party machinery and forced to vote against the sentiments of his constituents and against his own choice. (Applause and cries of "No, no!") I tell you we cannot afford to go to this country upon the idee that a delegate from a State can be forced against his will and against his conscience to vote for the man that he does not believe his constituents want. (Cheers, It has been decided by the Kepublican Convention for the United States.

withstanding the instructions to vote as a unit the delgation and a right to vote as they pleased. (Cheers,
What we want to find is, who is the real choice of this
Convention and what the Convention wants to find out
is, who is the real choice of the great republican party
of the United States. (Applause.) For one I bolleve
in allowing overy delegate upon this floor the right to
vote his choice, the right to represent his constituents
and I am utterly opposed to the gag law of camers and
party machinery. (Applause.).

Colonel Thorrson, of Indiana—The question to be
now decided by this Convention is this:—Whether,
when we have been sont here by our Stateconventions under instructions from them, we have the individual right to violate those instructions? Whether
the voice of a sovereign State, declared through her
constituted authority, shall be defined by individuals
under the claim of personal right? The republican
party of Pennsylvania assembled in their State
Convention appointed their delegates to this Convention, under a positive injunction—under an
irrevocable unstruction that they should cast
their vote as a unit, not for themselves, but for the
party in Pennsylvania. They accepted of their position
as members of this Convention; they are bound by
every consideration of justice, of right, of truth and
honor to obey those instructions, and I will not give my
vote or my sanction to any system or rules or measurer
which shall disfranchise the people of Pennsylvania I
say, then, that if a gentleman accepts of a position from
a State Convention under such instructions as those it
is his duty, if he cannot obey them, to reserve and letsomebody clase try for him.

Mr. Horchishis, of New York—Gentlemen of this
Convention—The simple question presented to this
Convention makes its nomination its delegates are
bound by that nomination, or whether he may go homes
and violate the resultions may be not into society
without his choice. When he joins a political
party he gives pledge of his honor as a man. If h

members of the Convention—I would not has
my seat for any smail or triling ru
I pray you not to open these
gatos and to allow action of this so
the party. A republican Convention limit
these gentlemen to vote as a unit, and I say th
bound thereby. They accepted their positions
under these instructions, and further than the
new worse than when twenty of these